

# THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXV.

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NUMBER 4.

## IN WASHINGTON.

The House ways and means committee by a formal party vote adopted the tariff and bond bills. The democrats endeavored to secure three days' debate; to gain a postponement of two or three days in which to study the probable effects of the measures if enacted; also to have the bond bill debated before the tariff bill, but the republicans adhered to their original arrangement. The committee members present were: Republicans—Dingley, Maine; Doolittle, Iowa; Payne, New York; Tawney, Minnesota; Hopkins, Illinois; Dalsell, Pennsylvania; Russell, Connecticut; Johnson, North Dakota; Steele, Indiana; Evans, Kentucky. Democrats—Crisp, Georgia; McMillan, Tennessee; Wheeler, Alabama; Ramsey, Missouri; Turner, Georgia.

Chairman Dingley stated to the committee that the bill were not framed as a republican measure, although the democrats were given no voice in the adoption, but as bills calculated to save the credit of the government, which, according to the president's message and to personal communications made by Secretary Carlisle to members was endangered. The condition of the treasury from their representations demanded immediate lines which seemed most expedient. The Wilson act, he said, had been taken as the basis for the tariff bill. An estimation of the probable increase of revenue to be derived from the tariff bill had been made, based on importations under the Wilson act in 1894. This showed a probable increased revenue of \$40,000,000, which about equaled the deficit of the last year. Twelve millions, it was estimated, would be derived from the increase on raw wool; \$14,000,000 from manufactured wools, and \$14,000,000 from the 15 per cent. horizontal advance on other schedules. One of the democrats asked why the republicans had not gone to the full extent of the McKinley bill, to which Mr. Dingley replied that they would do so if they had the power.

The democrats, on their part, contended that the effect of the bond scheme would be to retire the greenbacks by holding them in the treasury, and said the republicans proposed to do indirectly just what the president had recommended and what they (the republicans) denounce. The tariff bill, they claimed, was a strictly republican measure, and a measure for which President Cleveland had not asked. Mr. McMillan asserted that there was no need for additional revenues, as the treasury statement showed a cash balance of \$170,000,000.

Mr. Dingley replied that \$70,000,000 of this was in greenbacks which had not come in as revenue, but had been redeemed by gold. While on their face they constituted part of the cash balance to pay them and would continue the endless chain. The republican plan would provide for the expenses of the government without encroaching on the gold reserve or employing redeemed greenbacks.

Amendments were offered by Mr. Turner to strike out the second section of the bond bill providing for treasury certificates of indebtedness, and by Mr. McMillan, to make these certificates subject to taxation, as are greenbacks and other currency. Both were lost, but Mr. Ramsey voted with the republicans against Mr. Turner's amendment.

Chairman Dingley will present a report explanatory of the bills. The democrats say that they have not time to prepare a minority report. On Friday after a day's debate the tariff bill was passed by the republican majority 205 to 81, democrats making protest.

Chairman Dingley (republican), of the House ways and means committee, made the following statement: "The revenue bill is not intended to be a tariff revision, but simply an expediency bill to raise about \$40,000,000 of revenue deficiency. The main object is revenue, although incidentally the law as it will help American industries to some extent. The bill is limited to two and a half years, the expectation being that by that time the republicans will be in full power and able to revise the tariff on their own lines. Wools are taken from the free list, and clothing wools given a duty of 6.45 (60 per cent. of the duty provided by the act of 1890), and woolen goods are given a specific compensatory duty of 10 per cent. of what they had under the act of 1890, in addition to the ad valorem duty of the present law. Carpet wools are placed where they were under the act of 1890, and the same specific duty given to carpets as under the act of 1890 in addition to the ad valorem duties of the present law. The articles of lumber placed on the free list of the tariff of 1890 are transferred to the dutiable list, with 60 per cent. of the duty they had under the act of 1890. Then all the other dutiable schedules (except sugar, which is not touched) have all the duties raised 15 per cent. The committee had not time to treat articles separately, but have a horizontal increase because

necessary as to all articles now on the free list.

"The bond bill," added Mr. Dingley, "gives the secretary of the treasury authority to issue 8 per cent. five-year coin bonds to maintain the redemption fund, in addition to the authority he now possesses, but provides that the proceeds of all bonds sold under this act and under the redemption act shall be used only for redemption purposes. It also provides that all bonds shall be first offered to the people of this country. The bill also authorizes certificates of indebtedness bearing 8 per cent. interest and payable within three years, to be issued, to meet any temporary deficiency of revenue. The only object of the bond bill is to reduce the rate of interest, and the secretary is now authorized to issue four or 5 per cent. interest. The bill practically separates the redemption fund from the cash in the treasury, and is intended to put a stop to the practical use of proceeds of bonds to meet the deficiency in the treasury.

The senate made a Christmas present to the south, as Mr. Hill, of New York, characterized the bill introduced by him removing the prospective disabilities passed at the close of the war against the service of ex-confederates in the United States army or navy. The passage of such a repeal without a dissenting vote in a senate having a republican plurality and even the northern senators taking the initiative present a gracefulness and significance to the action in marked contrast with former controversies in congress. The southern senators, with the exception of Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, took no part in urging the repeal and several of them inclined toward Messrs. Walthall and Cockrell who served in the confederate ranks, voted for a postponement by reference to committee. But with such champions on the republican side of the chamber as Messrs. Chandler, Hawley and Platt, and on the democratic side as Mr. Hill and Mr. Voorhees, the repeal was readily accomplished. In the two hours given to speeches on the measure there was the fullest expression of a desire to bury war animosities.

Among bills introduced in the house were these:

By Mr. Tracey of Missouri: To prevent the stopping of reducing of pensions without an investigation.

By Mr. Gibson of Tennessee: To increase the pensions of all soldiers and sailors who are helpless. It provides that all persons totally disabled shall be entitled to receive \$50 per month notwithstanding the disability may have originated since their discharge from the service; also, one to grant a pension of \$12 per month to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the civil war, and who shall reach the age of 62 years.

On Saturday the house passed the bond bill. The populists and a number of western republicans voted with the democrats against the bill.

The populists senators have prepared a free coinage bill to be substituted for the house bond bill when it reaches the senate.

## FAIR FLOWERS.

From the Country Gentleman.

It is said by ancient mythologists that no less than twenty plants were either sacred to Hercules or were named after that hero.

In Palestine and Persia the "Sorrowful Mycenaean" droops in the day, being apparently about to die, but revives as evening comes on.

Tulips are so sensitive to the light that during a cloudy day they will often close their petals and remain shut up until a return of sunlight.

The star of rose is obtained by abstracting from rose leaves the volatile oil they contain and condensing it in masses of cotton batting.

A variety of the thistle grows in Russia to such a size that it shades the huts of the peasantry. Its flowers are said to be nearly 8 inches across.

Every flower that has a perfume at all secretes a volatile oil, the evaporation of which constitutes the peculiar odor characteristic of the blossom.

The common field clover closes both its flowers and its leaves by sundown, two leaves folding together, the third carefully closing over them.

There is an herb growing on Mount Libanus and in the surrounding country which is said to stain a bright yellow the teeth of all animals that feed upon it.

The pure white lotus is the royal flower of Siam and is always borne before the king in state processions. For a subject to carry one or have one carried before him is high treason.

The four-podded lotus, in an exposed situation, makes a cover for its flower by drawing one or more of the leaves over the blossom, and keeping them there during the heat of the day.

## TARIFF AND BOND BILLS.

The full text of the proposed bond bill offered in congress by the republicans is as follows:

A bill to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue.

Be it enacted, etc., That, in addition to the authority given to the secretary of the treasury, by the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," he is authorized from time to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, bearing not to exceed three per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, in coin, after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds thereon used. And the secretary of the treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of United States legal tender notes, and for no other purpose. Whenever the secretary of the treasury shall offer any of the bonds authorized for sale by this act, or the resumption act of 1875, he shall advertise the same and authorize subscriptions therefor to be made at the treasury department and at the subtreasuries, and designated depositories of the United States.

Sec. 2. That to provide for a temporary deficiency now existing, or which may hereafter occur, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness to the United States to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, payable in three years after the date to the bearer in lawful money of the United States, of the denomination of twenty dollars, or multiples thereof, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at the treasury department and at the subtreasuries and designated depositories of the United States, and at such post-offices as he may select. And such certificates shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said resumption act for the bonds therein authorized. And the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purposes prescribed in this section and for no other.

The following is the text of the proposed tariff bill:

A bill to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide against a deficiency.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported wools of classes one and two, as defined in the act hereinafter cited, approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, and on all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other animals, except as hereinafter provided, and on all shoddy, garnetted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and on all woolen yarn, mungo and flocks, a duty equivalent to 60 per cent. of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said act; and on all wools and Russian camel's hair of class three, as defined in said act, approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the several duties provided by the said act approved October 1, 1890, and paragraph 279 of schedule K, and also paragraph 685 in the free list, in an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law August 27, 1894, are hereby suspended until August 1, 1898.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles made in whole or in part of wool, worsted, or other material described in section 1 of this act, except as hereinafter provided, 50 per cent. of the specific pound or square yard duty imposed on each of said articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty now imposed on each of said articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law August 27, 1894, and on carpets, druggs, bookings, mugs, gloves, covers, hawsecks,

besides, art squares and other portions of carpets, made in whole or in part of wool, the specific square yard duty imposed on each of said articles by said act approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty imposed on such articles in such act which became a law August 27, 1894.

Sec. 3. That after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied and paid on import lumber and other articles designated in paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law August 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 50 per cent. of the duty imposed on each of said articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said last named act, but pulp wood shall be classified as round unmanufactured timber, exempt from duty. Provided that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty on pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stove bolts, shingle wood, pulp wood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the lumber and other articles mentioned in said paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, when imported from such country, shall be the same as fixed by the law enforced prior to 1890.

Sec. 4. That on and after the passage of this act and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles mentioned in schedules A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M and N of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law August 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 15 per cent. of the duty imposed on each of said articles by existing laws, in addition to the duty of August 27, 1894. Provided that the additional duties imposed by this section shall not in any case increase the rate of duty on any article beyond the rate imposed thereon by the said act of October 1, 1890, but in such case the duties shall be the same as was imposed by said act, and provided further, that where the present rate of duty on any article is higher than was fixed by said act, the rate shall be further increased by this section, but shall remain as provided for by existing laws.

The annual meeting of the state board of agriculture, the convention of the State Dairy Association, the State Swine Breeders' convention and the meeting of the State Good Roads Association will all be held in Columbia during the week of January 13-18, in order as above.

State Senator John H. Amelung died at his residence in St. Louis from ailments incident to old age. For the last three months he had been in feeble health and had only been away from home once during that time. He was born in Germany in 1825 and moved to St. Louis in 1837. At that time he did not have money enough to cross the Mississippi river and had walked a good part of the way from New Orleans in the dead of winter. In later life he accumulated considerable money. He served one term in the house and one full term in the senate and was re-elected in 1894.

William Heryford, better known as Captain Heryford, aged 77, died at his home in Salisbury last week. Capt. Heryford was one of the best known gentlemen of that section of Missouri, and was the oldest native-born citizen of that state. He was born in Salisbury, England, on February 14, 1818. He resided there with his father until he reached the age of 14 years, when he started out in the world for himself. He became a tobacco dealer, having shipped to Europe extensively, having at one time shipped 1,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco in one season. In 1859 he was elected to the legislature from Charlton county, and was elected twice since. In 1861 he was offered a position on General Price's staff but declined, saying that he would not fight under any flag except the one under which his father and grandfather fought. He owned at one time 49 slaves, for which he was offered \$35,000, but refused it. In 1864, at the battle of Glasgow, the Captain's tobacco factory was burned, causing a loss of over \$20,000, but since those times he was prosperous and was at the time of his death well-to-do.

The Rev. J. B. Farnales, of St. Louis, has been preaching the faith of the Swedenborgians in Shook's opera house, Chillicothe, Eld. H. W. Robertson comes from Kansas to the pastorate of the Christian church at Eldorado Springs. The Congregationalists of Grovesville will move their church nearer to the city limits of Chillicothe. In a revival at the Market Street Methodist Episcopal church, Warrensburg, last winter, 150 persons were converted. Revivalists Hooper and Garner began services at the same church last week. The Rev. E. M. Wright will organize a Cumberland Presbyterian church at Nevada. A great revival has just closed at Zion church, Caldwell county. The Rev. A. M. Hendee of the Presbyterian church will reside at Cowgill and preach at that place, Polo and Dawn. Elder Myers, Christian of Kansas City, has been conducting a successful protracted meeting at Sibley, Jackson county. The Rev. W. J. Carpenter goes from Nevada to Peculiar. The Rev. Morgan Morgan, the evangelist, is to hold meetings at Calneville. Mrs. Lindsey, of Carthage, will be ordained as a minister of the Christian church, the meeting of that church having decided to allow her to preach. A new M. E. church has been dedicated at Rothville. The Rev. J. W. Hagan, of the Alma (Mo.) Presbyterian church, has accepted a call to the Benton City and the Montgomery City Presbyterian churches. The new German Evangelical church at California cost \$10,000. In speaking of a series of revival services at Wesley Chapel, the Pilot Grove Herald says that there are seventy-five penitents, thirty-nine professions and eleven conversions. The first Protestant services in Jackson county were held by the Rev. Josh Powell, a Baptist minister.

## GENERAL NEWS.

John W. Luke, chairman of the Iowa railroad commission, is dead.

The pension office has made a requisition on the treasury for \$10,000,000 pension money.

Brazil proposes to call an American international conference to ratify the Monroe doctrine.

Mrs. John Farris, a descendant of President Monroe, is to be married in London to E. J. Frazer.

Rev. A. C. Garrett was elected Bishop of the new Dallas diocese of the Episcopal church in Texas.

President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question has aroused great enthusiasm in Nicaragua.

The Fenian Brotherhood has offered to furnish President Cleveland 20,000 men in the emergency of war with England.

Admiral Selfridge has been instructed to take American citizens on board his warship to protect them from the Turks.

Lieutenant Niblack says that the army and navy should use the same caliber rifle and same signal code to fight effectively together.

George Kennan, the writer, says that war between England and the States would be the greatest calamity that could befall humanity.

Russia is said to have renewed her offer to the United States to land \$400,000,000 to keep the United States treasury out of the hands of English speculators.

Judge Lawson, professor of law in the Missouri University, says war with England would suspend contracts and release American citizens, for the time, from debt obligations.

Russians are elated over the Venezuelan incident, holding that it will prevent an Anglo-American union, a thing the autocrats of all the Russian rulers of the most despotic of the so-called civilized nations, most fear.

The president sent to the senate the following nominations: Robert S. Chilton, Jr., of District of Columbia, to be chief of the consular bureau, department of state.

Maj. Thomas Henry Hanbury, corps of engineers, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney Major, Wm. Henry Hunt and Thomas Henry Hanbury, corps of engineers, to be members of the Missouri River Commission.

## MISSOURI NEWS.

An Armstrong man has sold 100 head of mules in the last sixty days. It is estimated that 600 carloads of cattle are being fed in Shelby county.

The coroner's jury at Verona found that circumstances pointed to Thomas Sims as the murderer of J. M. Davidson. Sims is in jail.

Richard Hangerford, of Sedalia, was badly burned while representing Santa Clara. His costume caught fire from a Christmas tree candle.

American insurance companies have been frozen out of Prussia, since February 1, 1896, Prussian law forbids companies not to be organized in Prussia.

Carthage high school are now rung by electricity, a complete equipment having recently been put in. Carthage is said to be the first city in the state to introduce this improvement.

The alleged shortage of \$15,000 in the accounts of W. W. Dunham as prompt and criminal clerk has been compromised by Greene county authorities on the basis of a payment by Mr. Dunham and his bondsmen of \$1,250.

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John E. Gano, one of the old pioneers of Henry county, and at one time one of the land upon which the first settlement was made, died at his home in Henry county, Mo., on Saturday, December 28, 1895. He was 92 years of age.

The estate of Col. J. F. Jones, of Callaway, who died in 1879, has just been settled. He left a long will, providing that the estate should not be divided until his youngest child was 25 years old.

Missouri newspapers will be represented by twelve delegates at the meeting of the National Editorial Association in Jacksonville, Fla., next month. They will leave St. Louis together January 10.

Colonel A. A. Hulet has been appointed receiver of the Oregon bank that was recently broken into and robbed. Assurances are given depositors that they will receive the full amount of their claims.

After six years' service as railroad and warehouse commissioner, Timothy J. Hennessy is again back to his old love as a locomotive engineer. He took out his first locomotive since retiring from office Tuesday over the Iron Mountain, his run being between St. Louis and Poplar Bluff.

A new style of tramp has appeared in Joplin. He goes to the front door and hands out a circular advertising a lot of alleged religious books that nobody ever heard of before, and which, of course, no one buys. Then on the strength of his laudable, but unsuccessful, effort to "earn an honest living," he asks for something to eat and generally gets it.

General W. B. Royall, U. S. A., who died recently in Washington, D. C., was a brother of Mrs. G. C. Broadhead, of Columbia. During the war he was brevetted successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He received six saber cuts in the action at Old Orchard, Virginia, June 18, 1862, and was disabled from further field service for some years.

Possibly not in the history of the Central and Southwest States have there been such heavy rains as in the past two weeks, and certainly the damage to property and loss of life consequent have never been so great. Near Smithville, Mo., two boys heroically rescued thirteen persons in danger of drowning and starvation. An M. K. & E. train was wrecked near Rocheport and a Frisco train was wrecked at Butler, Ark. In the Sac river country William Jones, wife and four children were washed away while asleep in their home. Much of the low lands along the Chariton river and its branches are under water, and great damage has been done to crops. In Texas, the Indian Territory, Illinois and Indiana heavy rains and strong winds have played much havoc with property. Along the Osage, Gasconade and Missouri rivers many houses have been destroyed and there will be much suffering.

## MISSOURI NEWS.

A Young Men's Christian Association is being organized at Sarcoxie. Shipping fish and game from Dunklin county to New York has proved a success.

Monett is to have a big new flouring mill, all the stock in which will be owned at home.

The Omaha & St. Louis railroad, from Council Bluffs to Pattonburg, will be sold January 27.

Dr. L. I. Sherwood, of Marceline, is said to be the first man in Missouri to make a success of alfalfa.

The first annual show of the Henry County Poultry Association will be held at Seneca, Mo., on January 10, 1896.

annually heavy this year, and the best nuts bring only 5 cents a pound. A respite until January 25 has been granted to Joe Donnelly, who was to have been hanged at Mexico, December 31.

Bernie, Stoddard county, expended \$2,000 to build a road east across the swamp, and the investment is proving a paying one.

Blue Mills postoffice has been abolished. It was the second postoffice established in Jackson county seventy years ago.

After the acquittal of Dr. J. G. Hearne for the murder of Amos J. Stillwell the state dismissed the case against Mrs. Hearne.

The swag tract of mineral ground at Joplin, containing some 700 acres, was sold at special master's sale a few days ago for \$200,000.

The demand for store buildings in Marshall is greater than the supply, and the papers are urging local capitalists to show their faith by their works.

The flag presented to the Waddill guards of Booneville on the 5th of July, 1830, has been presented by Captain Ravenna to the Kemper cadet battalion.

Independence now has five railway lines and expects another soon, or rather expects the Air line to be extended eastward through Lone Jack to Holden.

John T. Hughes, of Lexington, including the \$1,500 which he captured at the recent St. Louis fair, has in twenty-nine years taken \$29,750 in premiums at that fair.

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## A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

Translated from the French of Edmond de Launay.

The weather is bad, distressing and cold; the streets are dirty. What of it! It is all agony; it goes, it comes, it is a tribulation, and all its carriages are crowded. All Saints is past—the day of the dead; to-day is the day of the living.

Carriages and coaches through the Elysee, the offices of the secretaries, ambassadors, and the great administrations. Through the windows of the cab one can see golden epaulettes upon military uniforms studded with decorations, official dress suits, and magistrates' gowns. In other vehicles, private or public, families are crowded, ladies and gentlemen, mothers and fathers, young people, and children, all dressed like performing monkeys, with nurses on the box seats and a whole wagon load of toys between the legs of the coachman.

On the sidewalk is a crowd of people in their Sunday clothes, loaded down with dainty packages, and bags tied with multi-colored ribbon, surging, hastening, picking their way, jostling and jostled.

Indoors, parlor floors are waxed so that you could skate upon them. The covers have disappeared from the furniture, new wax-candles fill the candlesticks, a fire burns brightly on the hearth, green plants adorn the dressers, and an odor of good things to eat greets one as soon as he steps into the ante-room.

Early in the morning a worthy fellow—a little old man, already shaved and "spick and span"—went down his six flight of stairs. With a little flat basket hanging from his arm, and his pipe in his mouth, he goes slowly through the neighborhood, watching the display of eatables, entering the shops and asking prices. When he comes back his pipe is out; but the basket is no longer flat.

"Ha, ha! It's easy to see that someone is going to have his boy to dinner to-day," said the janitor.

The old fellow smiles and climbs up to his lodgings; two small rooms and a kitchen to match. Once there, he takes out, spreads and gazes at the contents of his basket. A brimful of it—with six splendid mushrooms?

"And that?" "Hush!" "A patting?" "A patting?" "And what is that over there—that black thing—spiced fruit?" "No, indeed." "Truffle, perhaps?" "As you say."

Why not, since his boy is coming to dinner! And that is not all. Smell that quarter of a pound of butter; the real article; no margarine in that; and fresh! Smell it, I tell you! Its to go with those pink radishes, the earliest of the season if you please! And that, also—a head of salad, which will be followed by the square of Brie cheese (don't it white and creamy!) "And—guess—two bunches of grapes! What do you think of it?"

"You must be quite a rich old man?" "Very, yes." His pension of non-commissioned officer, and what he has been able to put aside and to pay into an annuity insurance company after leaving the army; in all about a thousand francs.

"Per month?" "Per year. But